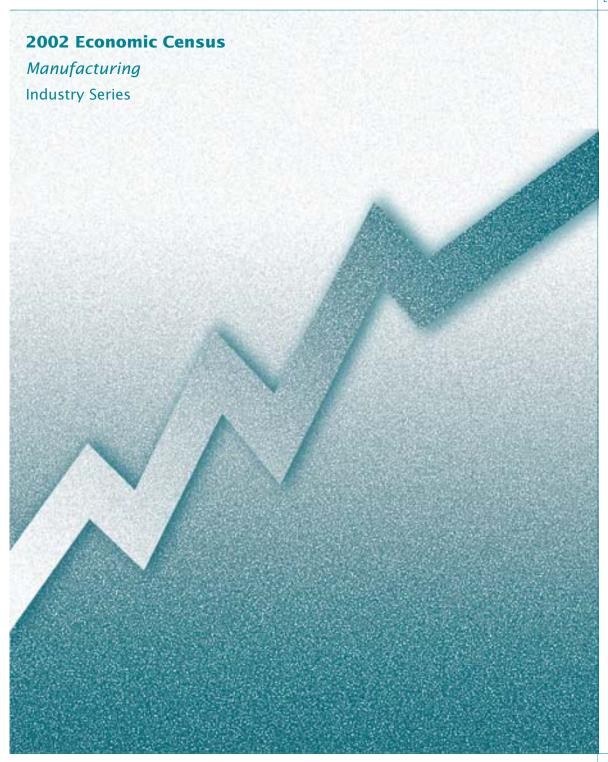
# Fur and Leather Apparel Manufacturing: 2002

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-- Not applicable for this report.

### Table 1. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 2002 and Earlier Years

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

		All	All em	ployees	Production workers				Total	Total	Total capital
Industry and year <sup>1</sup>	Com- panies <sup>2</sup>	estab- lish- ments <sup>3</sup>	Number <sup>4</sup>	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number <sup>4</sup>	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)	Value added (\$1,000)	cost of materials (\$1,000)		expendi- tures (\$1,000)
315292, Fur and leather apparel	454	455	0.044	50.004	4 700	0.400	00.000	00.400	400.054	400.750	0.000
manufacturing2002	154 N	155 N	2 211 2 868	50 324 61 250	1 783 2 493	3 163 4 276	29 806 38 146	82 408 145 644	108 651 179 881	193 753 319 144	3 963 3 480
2001	N N	N N	2 739	61 856	2 493	4 276	36 133	137 618	179 661		5 863
1999	N	Ň	2 782	58 571	2 163	4 014	32 525	124 543	135 078		1 667
1998	N	N	1 710	41 380	1 274	2 608	23 957	102 679	115 250		1 364
1997	224	224	2 132	45 928	1 606	2 977	27 345	115 965	129 663	244 687	3 412

¹Statistics presented for years ending in 2 and 7 are census data. Interim census years are derived in a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

⁴Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

### Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 2002

[States that are a disclosure or with less than 100 employees are not shown. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by \*, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area		All establishments <sup>2</sup>		All employees		Production workers						
		Total	With 20 em- ploy- ees or more	Number <sup>3</sup>	Payroll (\$1,000)		Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)	Value added (\$1,000)	materials	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	tures
315292, Fur and leather apparel manufacturing												
United StatesCaliforniaNew York	4	155 36 81	21 8 5	2 211 608 645	50 324 16 114 13 970	1 783 465 513	3 163 804 917	29 806 8 385 9 473	82 408 27 403 34 382	108 651 28 213 49 956	193 753 55 206 86 254	3 963 1 005 1 570

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

# Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Value
315292, Fur and leather apparel manufacturing	
Companies <sup>1</sup> number	154
All establishments <sup>2</sup>	155 134 17 4
All employees³         number           Total compensation         \$1,000           Annual payroll         \$1,000           Total fringe benefits         \$1,000	2 211 57 758 50 324 7 434
Production workers, average for year	1 783 1 795 1 785 1 785 1 768
Production worker hours	3 163 29 806
Total cost of materials         \$1,000.           Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used         \$1,000.           Resales         \$1,000.           Purchased fuels         \$1,000.           Purchased electricity         \$1,000.           Contract work         \$1,000.	108 651 84 946 3 753 157 1 091 18 704
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	13 540 —
Total value of shipments         \$1,000           Primary products value of shipments         \$1,000           Secondary products value of shipments         \$1,000           Total miscellaneous receipts         \$1,000           Value of resales         \$1,000           Contract receipts         \$1,000           Other miscellaneous receipts         \$1,000	193 753 183 266 4 129 6 358 5 608 D
Primary products specialization ratio percent. Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000. Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000. Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000.	98 201 528 183 266 18 262
Coverage ratiopercent	91
Value added\$1,000	82 408
Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000 Finished goods inventories \$1,000 Work-in-process inventories \$1,000 Materials and supplies inventories \$1,000 M	41 523 24 655 5 484 11 384
Total inventories, end of year         \$1,000           Finished goods inventories         \$1,000           Work-in-process inventories         \$1,000           Materials and supplies inventories         \$1,000	37 650 22 531 4 914 10 205
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year         \$1,000           Total capital expenditures (new and used)         \$1,000           Buildings and other structures (new and used)         \$1,000           Machinery and equipment (new and used)         \$1,000           Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use         \$1,000           Computers and peripheral data processing equipment         \$1,000           All other expenditures for machinery and equipment         \$1,000           Total retirements         \$1,000           Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year         \$1,000	22 847 3 963 349 3 614 240 484 2 890 1 608 25 202
Depreciation charges during year\$1,000	1 739
Total rental payments \$1,000. Buildings and other structures \$1,000. Machinery and equipment \$1,000.	5 289 3 202 2 087
Total other expenses <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Response coverage ratio <sup>5</sup> . percent.  Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Communications services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Legal services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Advertising and promotional services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Management consulting and administrative services <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  Taxes and license fees <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.  All other expenses <sup>4</sup> . \$1,000.	4 233 79 158 200 76 293 209 93 43 76 287 2 799

<sup>1</sup>For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
2Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.
3Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.
4Based on Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) sample data.
5A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note 1: The amounts shown for other expenses reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

### Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Employment size class			All emp	oloyees	Pr	oduction worke	ers		Total	Total	Total	
		All estab- lish- ments <sup>2</sup>	Number <sup>3</sup>	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number <sup>3</sup>	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)	Value added (\$1,000)	cost of materials (\$1,000)	value of shipments (\$1,000)	capital expendi- tures (\$1,000)	
315292, Fur and leather apparel manufacturing												
All establishments  Establishments with —  1 to 4 employees 5 to 9 employees 10 to 19 employees 20 to 49 employees 100 to 249 employees 250 to 499 employees 250 to 499 employees 500 to 999 employees 1,000 to 2,499 employees 1,000 to 2,499 employees 2,500 employees or more	6 6 3 5 2 4 9 -	155 96 19 19 13 4 2 2 - -	2 211 199 130 247 380 337 e f - -	50 324 5 013 2 789 6 187 9 538 9 119 D D	1 783 157 103 184 306 246 D D	3 163 279 166 357 562 429 D D	29 806 2 809 1 548 3 335 6 269 4 434 D D	82 408 8 990 4 456 13 407 19 635 15 641 D D	108 651 12 904 7 277 18 142 23 349 14 070 D D	193 753 22 615 12 161 31 546 29 221 D D	3 963 436 303 492 745 315 D D	
Administrative records <sup>4</sup>	9	80	167	3 943	138	251	2 209	5 726	7 643	13 369	410	

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

¹Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

# Table 5. Industry Statistics by Primary Product Class Specialization: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry or	Industry or primary product class	A.II	All employees		Pr	oduction work	ers		Total	Total	Total capital
product class code		All estab- lish- ments <sup>1</sup>	Number <sup>2</sup>	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number <sup>2</sup>	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)	Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	value of shipments (\$1,000)	expendi- tures (\$1,000)
315292	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing	155	2 211	50 324	1 783	3 163	29 806	82 408	108 651	193 753	3 963
3152921 3152925	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings, and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings  Leather and sheep-lined clothing	30 31	258 1 678	6 435 37 731	193 1 372	351 2 437	3 444 22 988	15 606 56 365	25 482 70 828	41 684 128 666	435 2 901

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

<sup>2</sup>Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

#### Products Statistics: 2002 and 1997 Table 6a.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

		Number of companies with		Product shipments		
Product code	Product	shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (\$1,000)	
315292	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing	N N	X	X	201 528 232 538	
3152921	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings, and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings	N N	X X	×	42 663 94 647	
31529211	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings, and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings	N N	X	X	42 663 94 647	
3152921100	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings, and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings	34 56	X	X	42 663 94 647	
3152925	Leather and sheep-lined clothing	N N	X	X X	137 073 108 192	
31529253	Leather and sheep-lined clothing	N N	X	x X	135 718 N	
3152925310	Men's and boys' leather and sheep-lined clothing	29 N	X X	X X	83 172 N	
3152925320	Women's, girls', and infants' leather and sheep-lined clothing 2002.	24 N	X	X	52 546 N	
3152925Y	Leather and sheep-lined clothing, nsk	N N	X X	x x	1 355 6 606	
3152925YWV	Leather and sheep-lined clothing, nsk	N N N	x x	x X	1 355 6 606	
315292W	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing, nsk, total	N N	X	X X	21 792 29 699	
315292WY	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing, nsk, total	N N	X X	X X	21 792 29 699	
315292WYWW	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N N	X	X	8 423 1 356	
315292WYWY	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N N	X	×	13 369 28 343	

Note 1: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values that are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: p-10 to 19 percent estimated; q-20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

### Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 2002 and 1997

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 2002. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographic definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by \*, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)
3152921	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings, and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings	
	United States	42 663 94 647 31 823 72 498
3152925	Leather and sheep-lined clothing	
	United States. 2002.  California 2002.  New York 1997.  1997. 1997.	137 073 108 192 48 646 36 847 46 052 27 519

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

# Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 2002 and 1997

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
315292	Fur and leather apparel manufacturing		
00900001	Total materials	x	84 946
31321023	1997   Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods)	X	109 468 472 2 782
31322103	Narrow fabrics (12 inches or less in width)	X X	2 782 242 566
31324000	Knit fabrics	×	59 D
31311003	Yarn, all fibers	â	9 D
31611001	1997   2002   1997   1	X X X	D 14 823 28 024
33999301	Buttons, zippers, and slide fasteners	×	2 119
00190067	Trim and findings (linings, fusibles, elastic, waistbanding, pockets, etc.)	XX	2 333 1 649
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	N 13 976
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk	X X X	11 441 51 597 63 070

Note 1: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values that are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: p-10 to 19 percent estimated; q-20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.